Air IV .- Of Internal Improvements. c. 167. The Minister of the Interior shall be, and is, hereby, charged with the superintendence and management of the internal improvements of the kingdom; and he may, with the approval of the King in Privy Council, appoint an officer, to be styled the Superintendent of Public Works, to assigt him in the discharge of this branch of his duries.

HIGHWAYS AND BRIDGES. Sec. 168. The Minister of the Interior shall appoint

ad supervisor for each taxation district of the m: provided always, that the same person may be apdroad supervisor for more than one district, whenever,
opinion of said minister, the public good will be promoted Sec. 169. The road supervisors shall, within their

respective districts, have the direction of the public labor on roads, bridges, and all public highways, and disburse all road taxes, and moneys appropriated by the Legislature for coads, highways and bridges, under the instruction of the Minster of the Interior, to whom they shall respectively account or all moneys so expended, furnishing vouchers for the same. Sec. 170. The governors shall pay over to the road supervisor of each district of their respective islands, strict, and shall also furnish said supervisor with a copy of tor's list of all the people who have not paid the

Sec. 171. The road supervisor shall hold office for the term of two years, unless sooner removed by the Minister of the Interior, and shall receive such ressonable compensation as said Minister may deem just to be paid out of such moneys as may be appropriated by noneys as may be appropriated by the Legislature, to time, for that purpose.

Sec. 172. The road supervisors may appoint depules for their respective districts, not exceeding one every fifty taxable persons in the district, whose only comacception shall be exemption from the road tax.

Sec. 173. Every road supervisor shall, on the 31st der f December of each year, render to the Minister of the Interior, in writing, a detailed report of his transactions the year preceding, stating the number of persons liable road tax in his district; the number of days worked by : the amount of cash received from the governor and control of the Interior; the amount of, cash on hand at the inneucement of the year; the amount expended, and the cust on hand at the date of the report; the number and disting of Government tools on hand, and the number of days

See 174. Any road supervisor who shall frauduleadily free any person from road labor, not exempted by law, or who shall not cause the persons liable to the road tax to more the full number of days and hours prescribed by law, shall, on conviction thereof, before any district justice, be fined five dollars for each such offense; and all such fines shall be mind as part of the road tax of such district.

Sec. 175. It shall not be lawful for any road supervisor to compel the people of any neighborhood to go more than five miles beyond their residence, to labor on any rood, niess by a vote of the people of the district, expressed in a public meeting, called for that purpose by the road super-

Sec. 176. The road supervisors in case of refusal to work, or disorderly or mutinous conduct, on the part of any workman, shall have the power to authorize and rewire any constable to apprehend the offender, and take him fore any district justice, who shall, unless good cause be shown to the contrary, sentence such offender to a fine not ex-cepting five dollars, or imprisonment at hard labor not more than five days.

Sec. 177. It shalls be the duty of every man liable the road fax to appear punctually at the time appointed for work, with suitable implements, and to work differently as directed by the supervisor, otherwise he shall be subjet to a fine not exceeding five dollars. Sec. 178. Should any one find it inconvenient to

work in person, at the time appointed, he may em-ploy a substitute, or he shall pay to the supervisor fifty cents for each day on which he falls to work. Sec. 179. It shall be lawful for the several road

with the employers of all persons, employed by the month or year, either to complete a certain amount of work on the reads, or to work by the day, with carts, plows, or other implements, Sec. 180. It shall be the duty of each road super

rienr to surrender to his successor in office, all accounts and other papers relating to the office, and all public moneys he may have on hand, together with all implements belonging to the government which may be in his possersion. Sea 181. It shall be the duty of the several road

supervisors, so fir as practicable, to use part of the road inbor at their disposal, in keeping the public roads clear of of, kikania, wild indigo, and other noxious weeds and plants. Sec. 182. Upon a written complaint being brought before the Minister of the Interior, signed by at least twelve of the inhabitants of any district, setting forth that the reive at the inhabitants of any district, setting forth that the al supervisor of the district is guilty of a breach of the law, colfring the particular charges against such supervisor, it ill be the duy of said Minister to give such complaint a tring and upon proper cause being shown, to dismiss said ervisor from office.

See. 153. Every person who is liable to the road tax, shall be liable to work out such tax, within ten sher the empression shall be placed in the bands of solicetor, in the district where he may be located on the abor day appointed by the read supervisor for that destrict, un-eas he be provided with a certificate from some r ad supervisor, that he has already performed his labor, or, from the tax col-ector, that he has paid his commutation for the year, in some ther district.

Sec. 184. Upon the request of fifty or more poll tax eries, to f any district, to the Minister of the Ineries, that a new read be opened, or that an old read be shut
up in that digrics, said Minister may appoint a jury of twelve
errous, to decide on the propriety of the measure proposed,
and their decision, when agreed to by at least nine of said jury,
hall be acted upon by the road supervisor of such district.

Sec. 185. In laying out any new road, or highway, apect shall be had to the private vested rights of respect shall be find to the private vested rights of which said road or individual may have in the land over which said road or highway shall be intended to pass. It shall be the duty of the road supervisor, immediately after such new road or highway shall have been determined upon, to cause new road or high dety of said Circuit Judge, to f

Sec. 184. Upon the receipt of such claims, the M nister of the Interior may appoint a commission of three disinterested persons, to assess the value of the private property so required for the public use, and also the damages, if any, likely to be sustained by the owner, whose decision shall determine the price to be given by the Government for such private property; and said commission shall send a certified copy of their decision to the Minister of the Interior, and another to the party making the claim.

Sec 187. Upon delivery of said decision to the owner of the land, the property assessed shall revert to the Government for the public use intended, without further converance; and the holder of such decision shall present the same to the Minister of the Interior for adjustment Minister of the Interior for adjustment pursuant to one of the next succeeding section.

Sec. 188. The Minister of the Interior shall have power to compound with the holder of any such de-cision, in any way he may deem most advantageous to the Gov-oriment, by the substitution of other land, in lieu of that ap-propriated for the public good; and he shall have the power to draw upon the Minister of Finance, for the payment of any awards he may not have been able to cancel by substitution, out of any moneys which may have been appropriated for that purpose by the Legislature. OF HARBORS, CHANNELS, BUOYS, BEACONS,

WHARVES AND WATER WORKS. Sec. 189. It shall be the duty of the Minister of the Interior to superintend all harbor improvements ; the demorbation and improvement of channels; the erection of all public lights and beacons; and the construction and repair of all public whereas and piers throughout the kingdom.

See 190. The said Minister of the Interior may, der the direction of the King, improve the waterulu, known as Walkahalulu, by causing a retain-erected at a suitable depth of water seaward, and up said lots, in such manner as that warehouses may their built thereon. He may also build out from said re

Sec. 191. The Minister of the Interior shall have ply the town and harbor of Honolulu. He may, from a lime, perulate the rates of supply to ships, and to parties as and establish all such rules as may be needful for the

The said Minister shall appoint some et and capable person, to be superintendent of and persons in Honolula, or its vicinity, and ser duties in connection therewith, as the said section.

for his compensation such sum as may be the Minister of the Interior, not exceeding however of cent. of the gross amount of water rates he may est-shall make under outh a quarterly return, or at any on required by the said Minister, of all his receipts and

OF PUBLIC MARKETS. ec. 194. The Minister of the Interior, under the on of the King, is hereby charge! with the deth the executive flow, repair and regulation of all such markets. Sex, 195. Said minister, with the approval of the

Sex 195. Said minister, with the approval of the Ling, may appoint a clerk of the markets at Hono-the, and also derive of the markets at other places, whenever the public good may require the same.

Sec. 196. Every clerk of a market thus appointed hall, before entering upon the duties of his office, recurs a noost in the penal sum of one thousand dollars, with afficient greety or sureties, to be approved by the Minister of the Interior, payable to said minister by the Lie of the public unchanger, and conditional for the faithful performance of his

Sec. 197. Every clerk of a market shall faithfully less the market fere and fines, as they may be seriled, from time to time, by the Minister of the Interior, is the approval of the Kime, keeping an account of the same and third account of all moneys received by him in virtue of his less, and may the same over to said Minister.

Sec. 196. It shall be the duty of every clerk of a sarket to designate and declare to what uses and sarket to designate and declare to what uses and the same of said market shall be approximated to the to lease the same by auction, or limited of the Interior may direct. The rental limited of the Interior may direct. The rental limited of the paid in advance, and shall be collected to the collected of the collec

t, once in every month, and whene ed so to do by any purchaser in said market, to inspect all the weights, measures and beams used in weighing and measuring in such market; and, at the expense of the owners, to make them conform to the standard weights and measures of the kingdom; and if any person shall refuse to exhibit his weights and measures, or to make them conform to those established by law, he shall be fixed twenty-five dollars.

Sec. 201. Any person using any weights or n sures in a public market, not approved by the clerk of such market, shall be fined ten dollars, and he shall besides be liable in tenfold damages to any person injured by his con-

Sec. 202. Every day in the week, except Sunday, shall be a public market day; and it shall be the duty of every clerk of a market to attend such market on market days, and to enforce the laws and regulations applicable t Sec. 208. The public markets shall be opened upon every market day, from the hour of five o'clock in the norning, until seven e clock in the evening—and no longer, except on Saturday, when they shall be kept open until ten

Sec. 204. Every person who shall violate any of the rules and regulations prescribed for the govern-ment of any public market, unless otherwise specially provided for, shall be fined five dollars for each offense; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of such market to prosecute all such of-

Sec. 205. The salaries of all clerks of markets shall be fixed by the Minister of the Interior, with the aproyal of the King. OF PRISONS, JAILS AND HOUSES OF COR-

RECTION. Sec. 206 The Minister of the Interior, with the approval of the King in Cabinet Council, shall have the ver to erect such suitable prisons, jails, station honses, and uses of correction, as may be necessary for the safe keeping. correcting, governing and employing of all persons duly com-mitted thereto; and also with the approval of the King in Cabi-net Council, to prescribe rules and regulations for their govern-

Sec. 207. The Marshal of the kingdom is responsie for the safe keeping of all prisoners; and therefore, he shall have the nomination and appointment, with the approval of the Minister of the Interior, of all jailors and other prison officers, who shall hold office during the pleasure of said al. Such jatiers, and other officers, shall be men of sobriety, honesty and industry,

Sec. 208. The Marshal shall cause to be kept, in every prison, a journal, in which shall be regularly ered the reception, discharge, death, pardon, or escape of any soner; and also, nil punishments that are inflicted for a breach of prison discipline, as they occur, and all other occur rences of note that concern the state of the prison.

Sec. 200. On the commitment of any prisoner, there shall be entered on the journal the sex, age, height and personal description of such prisoner, his last place of abode, and place of nativity.

Sec 210. The Marshal shall cause to be kept an exact account of all the receipts and expenditures of each prison, and make a monthly report of the same to the Min-ister of the Interior. Sec. 211. Said Marshal shall cause each prison to be kept in a clean and healthy condition, and the

interior thereof shall be thoroughly whitewashed with lime, once in every three months. Sec. 212. Said Marshal shall provide for each prisoner, who may be able and desirous to read, a opy of the Bible, or of the New Testament, to be used by such prisoner at proper seasons; and any minister of the Gospel disposed to aid in referming the prisoners, and instructing them in their moral and religious duties, shall have access to them at seasonable times when not required to be employed in

Sec. 213. All prisoners confined only in order to secure their attendance as witnesses, shall be under no other restriction than what is necessary to prevent their escape from prison. Every such prisoner shall be immediately liberated on his giving security for his appearance to testify, as

Sec. 214. No wine, or intoxicating liquor, or any article prohibited by the prison rules, shall be used by any prisoner; and any person who shall furnish any such drink to any prisoner, unless the same be prescribed by a physician as a medicine, or who shall fornish any other prohibited article contrary to the provisions of the prison rules, shall be fined not exceeding two hundred dollars, or imprisented at hard labor not exceeding two years, in the discretion of the Court; and if an officer, in addition thereto, be dismissed; and any Police, or District Justice, shall have jurisdiction of any

Sec. 215. All prisoners sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor shall be constantly employed for the with the approval of the Minister of the Interior, may think Sec. 216. When such prisoners cannot be well em-

ployed in the performance of any public work, the Marshal, with the approval of the Minister of the Interior, may let them out to labor for private individuals, upon such terms as he may deem proper: provided, always, that such prisoners shall be locked up within the prison every night. Sec. 217. Female prisoners shall be kept entirely

sep rate from the male prisoners, and shall be em ployed in making mats, in sexing, in washing the clothes of the prisoners, and in such other suitable occupations as the Marshal Sec. 218. The King, His Ministers, the Governors, the Judges of the Supremeand Circuit Courts, members

of the Lexislature, of the Board of Education, and the Diplo-natic and Consular Agents of foreign nations, shall be allowed at sultable hours, freely to visit any prison. Sec. 219. None but official visitors named in the last preceding section, shall be allowed to visit any

prison, or to have any verbal or written communication with the prisoners, unless with permission of the Marshal or the keeper of the prison; nor shall any visitor whatever deliver or cosive from any of the prisoners, any letter or message, or sup-sty any of them with any articles of any kind, except with the termission of, and through the Marshal, or keeper of the prison, refer penalty of not less than five nor more than two hundred

Sec. 220. The pay of prison officers shall be determined and regulated by the Minister of the In-

Sec. 221. When any person shall be sentenced to pay a fine, and to be imprisoned until such fine is paid, the time of his imprisonment shall be deemed to discharge his fine, at the rate of twenty-five cents per day. Sec. 222. Every person sentenced to imprisonment

for life, shall be considered as civilly dead, and the ame disposition shall be made of his estate, as if he had died on the day sentence was pronounced; and any last will and testament, or codicil, he may have made prior to that time, shall take effect in the same manner as if he had died on that

Sec. 228. But no disposition of any estate, either by will or otherwise, after the arrest for crime o which the prisoner was convicted, whether the sentence is for life or otherwise, shall have any advantage or preference over the cinim of any person entitled to damages for a private injury munited by the criminal, unless such disposition was mu or a valuable and equivalent consideration, to a person ignor-

Sec. 224. Whenever a convict is condemned to imrisonment less than for life, any judge having probate powers may, upon due application, appoint a guardian to have the care and management of said convict's estate, real and personal, during the term of his imprisonment. The letters of guardianship shall be revoked by the partion or discharge of e convict, but such revocation shall not invalidate legal acts

Sec 225. Every guardian so appointed for any convict, shall pay all the just debts due from the envict, out of his personal estate, if sufficient, and if not, from the Judge; he shall also settle all accounts of said convict, and demand, sue for, and receive all debts due to him, and may, with the approbation of the Judge, compound for the une and give a discharge to the debtor; and he shall appear r and represent his ward, in all legal suits and proceedings miess when another person is appointed for that purpose.

Sec. 226. Such guardian shall have all the rights and duties, as well as the responsibilities, respecting management and 'disposal of the convict's estate, as apper tain to the guardian of a minor, or insane person. He shall manage the estate frugally and without waste, and apply the profits thereof, so far as may be necessary, for the comfortable and suitable maintenance of the convict's family, if there be any, and if the profits shall be insufficient for that purpose, he may sell the real estate and apply the proceeds thereto, upon taining the license of the Judge.

Sec. 227. Such guardian may be removed, and another guardian appointed in his place, whenever the Judge shall think there is just cause for removal. Sec. 228. Every such guardian shall have such compensation for his services as the Judge before whom his accounts are settled shall consider just and proper, and he shall also be allowed the amount of all his reasonal

Sec. 229. All property given, or in any manner whatsoever accruing to a convict, shall vest in his guardian, if he be sentenced for a term of years, to be disposed of in like manner with his other property; or if he be sentenced for life, shall vest in his heirs.

Sec. 230. Until a lunatic asylum is created by law, any lunatic or insane person, whose lunacy or insanity is established by the court of proper jurisdiction, may be committed to any prison, jail, or house of correction, there to be provided for and safely kept until lawfully discharged. The ate of such person shall in all cases he liable for the payment of his necessary expenses, and it shall be the duty of his guar dian or other legal representative, to make such payments from time to time as may be ordered by said Court.

The superintendent of water-works shall OF THE POUNDS-OF ESTRAYS-BRANDS AND MARKS.

Sec. 231. It shall be the duty of the Minister of the Interior, through the several Governors, to construct and set apart a suitable enclosure or enclosures in each district of their respective islands, for the impounding of estrays; and he shall give notice of their location and extent in some public newspaper,

Sec. 282. The respective governors shall appoint suitable persons to have charge of said pounds; and such pound-masters shall be governed by such rules as the law may, from time to time, prescribe

Sec. 283. The several pound-masters shall be liable for the safe keeping and good usage of any estray committed to their charge, and shall receive for their services fifty cents per day, from the owner of said estray, when impounded in either of the districts of Honolulu or Lahaina, and in all other districts of Honoldiu or Lahdina, and in all other districts the rate shall be twenty-five cents per day, excepting for sheep and geats, which shall be six cents per day. They shall give the estrays a reasonable quantity of food and water; and if any pound-master shall starve any such estray, he shall not be entitled to receive any pound fees for such estray, and he shall also be labble to the owner thereof for

Sec. 234. The pound-master may take and certify the depositions under oath, of every person who shall impound any estrar, setting forth the land upon which such estray had trespassed, and the name of the owner of such estray, if known; and shall keep a record of such depositions, which shall be open for the inspection of the public.

Sec. 235. Every pound-master shall keep an accurate account of the business done at his pound, in a book open to public inspection; and he shall make quarterly returns under oath, to the deversor of the island, showing his receipts and disbursements. Sec. 234. The pound-master may take and certify

Sec. 236. No pound-master shall, ku

ceive into his pound any animal seized for committing trespass to any other districts provided there is a pound quality lished in such other district. Sec. 287. It shall be the duty of every po

Sec. 288. The proceeds of such sale, after paying the pound fees, expenses of advertisement, proclan tion and sale, and also nil damages, shall be retained by pound-keeper for the use of the owner of the astray, in case thall substantiate his claim thereto within one year from take; and in case he shall full so to substantiate his claim, substantiate of proceeds shall be paid over to the governor, for the proceeds shall be paid over to the governor, for the sale of the mibile transmit.

nance of proceeds shall be purelit of the public treasury. Sec. 239. If any horse, mule, ass, hog, goat, shee or neat cattle, shall trespass on any cultivated ground, the owner of such animal, or animals, shall forfeit and pay to the owner of the ground, the sum of lifty cents for the spass of each animal, excepting sheep and goats, for which shall pay only six cents each; and if any production of the od be destroyed, or other damage done by the animal, or imals, the owner thereof shall further pay to the land-owner the full amount of such damage or loss : provided, however, that if in any particular case, this provision shall have an onerous or unjust bearing, owing to the large number of animals trespas-ing, the Judge shall have power to diminish the forfeiture.

Sec. 240. If any of the animals enumerated in the Sec. 240. If any of the animals enumerated in the last preceding section, shall trespass on any uncultivated land, the owner of such animal, or animals, shall ferfeit and pay to the owner of the ground, twelve and a half cents for the trespass of each animal, excepting for sheep and goats, for which he shall pay six cents per head; and if any damage be done by the animal, or animals, the owner thereof shall farther pay to the land-owner the full amount of such damage: provided, however, that if in any particular case, this provision shall have an onerous and unjust bearing, owing to the number of animals trespassing, the Judge shall have power to diminish the forefolture.

Sec. 241. If the owner of any animal, or animals, respassing, be not known to the owner of the land, or if being known, he shall refuse to pay the forfeitures and damages as prescribed by law, then the owner of the land trespassed upon, may, after giving notice to the owner of such animal, or animals, when known, or without such notice when the wher is not known, impound the same forthwith.

Sec. 242. If any of the animals enumerated in section 239, shall trespass upon land enclosed by a law-ful fence, the owner of such animal, or animals, shall forfeit and pay to the owner of the land, if cultivated, twice the penalty prescribed in section 239; and if the land is uncultivated, twice he penalty prescribed in section 240; and he shall also pay in ach case the full amount of damage done by such animal, or

Sec. 243. Every fence shall be deemed a Pawful fence which is five feet high, if made of stone; or which is five feet ligh, if a hedge, or if made of wood, iron wire, or an artificial pall; or which is two feet high, if made upon an embankment of a ditch three feet deep, and least two feet wide at the bottom, or upon an artificial or tural pall, three feet high. If the fence be a ditch only, then shall be nine feet wide at the top, and four feet deep. nce to be a lawful fence, shall be substantially built, and rea-

Sec. 244. Whenever any dispute arises between the owner of the land trespassed upon, and the owner of the animal, or animals, trespassing, the latter may have the initial, or animals, returned to fine, which twenty-four noirs of the time of his receiving matice of the trespass, upon his delivering to the owner of the land, or to the pound keeper, if the minust, or animals, have been impounded, a certificate from any District Justice, or Police Justice of the district, stating that he has deposited with such Justice the amount claimed by the owner of the land, or a good and sufficient bond for that amount, opether with the cost of a civil anit before him. If the animal, or animals, have been impounded, the Justice shall determ which of the parties is to pay the pound fees.

Sec. 245. The said justice shall, upon receiving the mount claimed, or a good and sufficient bond for uch amount, and the costs of suit, issue the required certificate I summon the parties to appear before him with their wit be shall decide between ther n five days after such decision has been rendered. In case a appeal is taken, the Justice shall retain in his possession t oney, or bond deposited with him, subject to the order of the court to which appeal is taken, and shall also require from the appellant a bond in the sum of flity dollars, conditioned for the yment of the costs further to accrue, in case he is defeated of

Sec. 246. If any person shall set the confined anioal of another at liberty, in order that it may tresass on any cultivated ground, or shall by any means designedly erry any animal to commit a trespass, he shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay for the benefit of the public treasury, the sum of one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned at hard labor not less than six months, nor more than two years,

Sec. 247. Every owner of neat cattle, horses, mules, asses, shall mark the same by branding, or other appounded, in case of their trespassing, without notice, as set rth in section 241; provided, however, that no person shall al by cutting off one or both ears, under penalty of five dollars for each and every offense. It shall be the duty of every such owner to deposit with the governor of the island on which his animals are kept, an impression of his brand, or a description of his mark; and the governor shall deliver to such ner a certificate of such deposit, upon receiving the sum of one dollar for the benefit of the public treasury. Nothing co section shall be construed to apply to noimals under the

ook open to public inspection, a record of all brands of marks deposited with them pursuant to the last preceding ction; and said governors shall not grant certificates for the me mark or brand, to two distinct persons on any one island. Sec. 249. Any person who shall obliterate any brand, or mark, on any animal, by placing another brand or mark over the same, or otherwise, although without a clonious intent, shall be subject to a fine not exceeding twenty

Sec. 248. The respective governors shall keep, in a

liars, in the discretion of the Court, for every brand or mark Sec. 250. If any of the animals enumerated in section 239, shall be found at large, and not upon the land of the owner, or person having charge of such animal; or it found doing damage to the property of private individuals, or of the government, such points shall be regarded as an estray within the meaning of the article.

OF THE IMPROVEMENT OF ACRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURES.

Sec. 251. It shall be the duty of the Minister of the Interior to watch over the great interests of agriculture, and to do all in his power to promote its improvement, by the collection and distribution of se ds and plants, and by every other means within the scope of his department,

Sec. 252. Whenever any agricultural society shall have raised, by contribution of individuals, or otherwise, the sum of five hundred dollars, to be appropriated in the sting of premiums, or otherwise, for the encouragement of culture, or the improvement of the breeds of stock, within factory evidence of that fact to the Minister of the Interior, shall stitled to receive at His Majesty's treasury the line sum of five hundred dollars, to be added to the famils of the said society vided always that no such society shall receive from the asury more than five hundred dollars, in any one year.

Sec. 253 Every such agricultural society shall, under penalty of forfeiting the grant mentioned in the last preceding section, furnish the Minister of the Interior, cally, in the month of January, with a true statement of the count raised by such society, from private contributions, or ther sources, during the year immediately preceding, also with correct statement in detail of the expenditures of said society. in premiums, or otherwise, during the same period.

Sec. 254. Every agricultural society, which shall receive the said allowance from the public treasury, shall offer, annually, by way of premiums, or shall apply other-wise, at their discretion, for the encouragement or improvement of agriculture, stock or manufactures, a sum not less than the amount annually received, as aforesaid, out of the public

Sec. 255 The Minister of the Interior may, with the approval of the King, issue a patent to the inventor or improver of any machine, manufacture, or other work of art, calculated to promote the interests of science, agriculture, or factures; and may therein, grant to such inventor or improver the exclusive use and benefit of his invention or impr , for any term of years, not exceeding ten, that may be specified in such patent.

Sec. 256. Every such inventor, or improver, shall, before receiving a patent, deliver to the Minister of the Interior, a full and clear description, in writing, of his invention or improvement, together with the mode of using or applying the same to the purpose for which it is intended, and the manner and process of making, constructing or compounding the same; and in case of any machine, he shall also furnish in addition to the written description, accurate drawings, and a complete model thereof. ARTICLE V .- Of the Internal Police.

Sec. 257. There shall be appointed by the King, upon the nomination of the Minister of the Interior, person of good moral character and discretion, to be chief of Police, who shall be styled the Marshal of the Kingdom, and shall hold office during his Majesty's pleasure, subject, however, to removal at any time, upon the representation of the Supreme Court, for corruption, misconduct, or incompetency. He shall reside and keep an office at the seat of government.

Sec. 258. Before entering upon the duties of his office, such Marshal shall give a bond to the Minister of the Interior, in the penal sum of five thousand dollars, with sufficient surety, or sureties, to be approved by said Minister, conditioned that he will faithfully execute all process directed to him by any of the courts of this kingdom; that he will faithfully account for and due return make of all fines, penalties, and neys collected by him; that he will safely keep all prisoners resummitted to his custody; that he will in all things, well and truly, without malice or partiality, perform the duties of his office, and take only the lawful fees of his office.

Sec. 259. The bond given by the Marshal of the kingdom for the faithful performance of his duties, shall be filed and recorded in the office of the Minister of the Interior, and copies thereof certified by the said minister, under the seal of his department, shall be competent evidence in any

se of any breach of the condition of any such bond, any person the reby injured, may institute a suit upon such bond, in his own name, and for his sole use, and thereupon recover such damages as shall be legally assessed, with costs of suit; for damages as shall be legally assessed, with costs of suit; for which execution may issue for such person; and in case such person shall fail to recover in the anit, judgment may be rendered, and execution may issue for costs in favor of the defendant against the party who shall have instituted the suft, and the Bawalian Government shall in no case be liable therefor.

Such bond shall, after any judgment rendered thereon, remain as a security for the benefit of any person injured ! y the breach of the condition thereof, until the whole permity shall have been recovered; and the proceeding shall always be in the same manner as hereinbefore directed.

Every suit on any such bond shall be commenced within two years after the right of action shall have accrued, and not afterwards; saving, nevertheless, the rights of infants, femmes

wards; saving, nevertheless, the rights of infants, femines coverts, and persons non compos, so that they sue within one year after the disabilities are removed.

Sec. 260. It shall be the duty of said Marshal to preserve the public peace of the kingdom; to have the charge and supervision of all jalls, prisons and houses of correction, and to safely keep all prisoners committed thereto; to execute all lawful precepts, and mandates directed to lim by the King, or by any judge, court, minister or governor; to arrest fugitives from justice, as well as all criminals and other violators of the laws; and, generally, to perform all such other duties as may be imposed upon him by law.

Sec. 261. Said Marshal shall have power, with the approval of the respective governors, to appoint a deputy in each gubernatorial division of the kingdom, who shall he styled the Sheriff of such division; and said Marshal and his deputies may command all necessary assistance, civil or military, in the execution of their duties.

Sec. 262. Every Sheriff, before entering upon the duties of his office, shall give a bond to the Marshal in the penalty of two thousand dollars, with such surety or same ties as he shall approve, conditioned that he will, to the best of his ability, preserve the public peace and the laws of the kingdom; that he will faithfully execute all lawful process placed in his hands for execution; that he will faithfully account for and lies return make of all three, penalties, and moneys collected by that he will safety keep all prisoners duly committed to his context that he will in all things well and truly, without malice or

. . .

leasure of the Marshal, but may be removed at any me by the Supreme Court, or any Circuit Court. Sec. 264. Said Sheriff, upon approval of the Mar-shal, shall have power to appoint deputies in their espective divisions, for whose official acts they shall be sever-dly responsible, and from whom they may exact bonds of grivate indemnity.

receive in full payment of their services, such annual sslaries or compensation as may, from time to time, be prescribed by the Legislature: provided, however, that the fees received for the arrest of deserting seamen, shall belong to the respective

Sec. 266. The governors of the kingdom shall appoint a certain number of constables for each district in the islands under their respective jurisdictions, who shall be under the control of the Marshal and his deputies; but they may be removed at any time by the Governors, Marshal, any Judge of a court of record, or Police Justice.

Sec. 267. The number of regular constables shall not exceed, for the island of Oahu, one hundred; for the island of Mani, and its dependencies, one hundred; for the island of Hawaii, one hundred; and for the islands of Kanai and of Hawaii, one hundred; and for the islands of Kanai and Nilhau, forty: provided, always, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed to prevent the respective governors from appointing any number of special constables, to serve without pay, la case of, and during any great emergency. The pay of all regular constables, when not otherwise provided for by law, shall be determined by the marsial, and the respective governors and sheriffs of the islands on which they are em-

Sec. 268. In all cases in which the marshal, or any sheriff, deputy sheriff or constable, shall be a party, plaintiff, or defendant, the officer so interested shall not be com petent to execute any process in such case; and the court, when it becomes necessary, may appoint some disinterested person to act as a substitute for such officer to execute such process, who shall, in all respects, be accountable to the court for his conduct. Sec. 269. In case of the death or removal of the marshal, his deputies shall continue in office, unless

otherwise specially removed, until another marshal shall be ap-Sec. 270. Every marshal or his deputy, when removed from office, or when the term for which the marshal is appointed shall expire, shall have power notwith-standing, to execute all such process as may be in their hands, respectively, at the time of such removal or expiration of office, and the marshal shall be held answerable for the delivery to his cossor, of all prisoners which may be in his custody at the e of his removal, or when the term for which he is appointed shall expire, and for that purpose, may retain such prisoners in his custody until his successor shall be appointed and qualified

Sec. 271. Whenever the marshal or any sheriff, shall sell any real property by virtue of process from any court, and shall die, or he removed from office, or the term of his commission expire, before a deed shall be executed therefor, by him to the purchaser, the purchaser or plaintiff at whose suit the sale was made, may apply to the court from which the process issued, setting forth the case and assigning the reason that the court from which the process issued, setting forth the case and assigning the reason and the court from which the court from which the court from t why the title was not perfected; and thereman the court may order the marshal or sheriff, for the time being, to perfect the

title and execute a deed to the purchaser, he paying the pur-chase money and costs remaining uopaist.

Whenever the murshal or any sheriff, shall take in execution any real property, and shall die, or be removed from office, or the term of his commission expire, before sale, or other final disposition made thereof, his successor shall have power to procoal undersuch execution, in the same manner as such marchal or sheriff could have done if he had not died, or been removed, or the term of his commission had not expired.

Sec. 272. The marshal and the respective sheriffs, shall file all warrants, mittimuses, processes, and other official papers, or the attested copies of them, by which any prisoner shall have been committed or liberated, and they shall be safely kept in a suitable box for that purpose, and upon the expiration of his commission, or upon his death, resignation or removal from office, shall be delivered over to his successor, together with all other official records, papers and journals; and in default of such delivery, such sheriff or his executors or ad-ministrators, shall forf it the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered to the use of the public treasury. Sec. 273. All process of any Court of Record shall

and it shall be the duty of such marshal, his sheriff, and their deputies, to execute the same at their peril, according to the tener thereof; and they shall not be liable for any damage resulting from the execution of such process. Sec. 274. The marshal, any sheriff, deputy sheriff, or constable, may decline to levy upon, or sell the alleged property of any defendant, upon any sait or execution, unless the plaintiff shall tend r to him a satisfactory bond of in-

be addressed to the marshal or one of his deputies,

tennity, against the claims of third parties. Sec. 275. Whenever any claim to property seized or levied upon by an officer, shall be interposed by any person other than the defendant, such officer shall have the power to select and impanel a jury of twelve disinterested men, upon the parties, but shall, if they find the ownership not to be in the debtor, justify the officer in releasing said property from execution, unless a satisfactory bond of indemnity be tenderedproceed to sell the property, notwithstanding the finding of the

Sec. 276. The respective sheriffs shall, quarterly, render to the marshal a true account of all fees, fines, and other moneys, which they shall have received by virtue of

Sec. 277 The marshal shall keep a true account of

all moneys received by him from his deputies or Minister of the Interior a true account of the whole amount so relating to the police department as he may deem proper. OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH. Sec. 278. There shall be appointed by the King in Privy Council, upon the nomination of the Minister

of the Interior, a Board of Health for the Kingdom, consisting of three persons, who shall berve during the King's pleasure, and be charged with the general oversight and care of the public Sec. 279. It shall not be lawful for any foreigner, whether naturalized or otherwise, to practice in this Kingdom as a physician or surgeon, for compensation or reward, unless he small have first presented to the Board of Health or to such examiners as aid Board may appoint for that purpose, satisfactory evidence of his professional qualifications and good

noral character, and obtained a certificate of approval from Board, and a hoense from the Minister of the Interior. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall, upon con-viction thereof, be liable to a penalty of one hundred dollars for Sec. 280. Said Board of Health may appoint suitable agents in such localities as it may deem necessary, to carry into effect all regulations for the public health and it shall hold such agents accountable for all moneys received and disbursed by them, on account of the public health, and

Sec. 281. The Board of Health shall make such regulations respecting nuisances, sources of filth, and muses of sickness, within the respective districts of the King a board of any vessels, as it shall judge necessary for he public health and safety. Sec. 282. Said Board shall also make such regula-

also for the manner in which they may discharge their several

tions as it may judge necessary for the public health and safety, respecting any articles which are capable of contain-ing, or conveying any infection or contagion, or of creating any sickness, when such articles shall be brought into, or conveyed from any district, or into or from any vessel. Sec. 282. Said Board shall also make all regulations which it may judge necessary, for the interment

of the dead, and respecting cemeteries and burying grounds.

Health of all regulations made by it, by publishing the same in some newspaper of the district, or where there is no such newspaper, by causing them to be posted in three public places of the town or district; and such notice of said regula ions shall be deemed legal notice to all persons. Sec. 285. Every person was shall violate any regulation of the Board of Health, after the same

Sec. 284. Notice shall be given by the Board of

shall have been published, as provided in the last preceding section, shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars. Sec. 286. The Board of Health and its agents shall examine into all nuisances, sources of filth and causes of sickness, on shore, or in any vessel, and shall cause the same to be destroyed, removed or prevented as the case may require.

Sec. 287. Whenever any such nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, shall be found on private property, the Board of Health or any health agent, shall order the owner or occupant thereof, at his own expense, to remove the same within forty-eight hours; and if the owner of occupant shall neglect so to do, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Sec. 288. If the owner or occupant shall not comply with such order of the Board of Health, the rd or any of its agents, may cause such nuisance, source of filth or cause of sickness, to be removed; and all expenses in-curred thereby shall be paid by the said owner or occupant, or by such other person as shall have caused or permitted the

Sec. 289. When any person shall be convicted for a common nuisance, that may be injurious to the public health, the Court may, in its discretion, order it to be re-moved or destroyed, at the expense of the defendant, under the

direction of the Board of Health, or otherwise, as it may deem Sec. 290. Whenever any member of the Board of Health, or its agent, shall think it necessary for the preservation of the lives or health of the inhabitants, to enter any land, building, or vessel, for the purpose of examining into and destroying, removing, or preventing, any nuisance, source of filth, or cause of sickness, and shall be refused such entry, uch member or agent may make complaint to any Police of District Justice, who may thereupon issue a warrant directed to any sheriff, deputy sheriff, or constable, commanding him to take sufficient aid, and, being accompanied by such member of the Board of Health, or agent, between the hours of sunrise, and sunset, to repair to the place where such nuisance, source of fifth, or cause of sickness, complained of may be, and the same to destroy, remove, or prevent under the directions of such

Sec. 291. The Board of Health, and its agents, may establish quarantine grounds in the several districts, as they may judge best. Sec. 202 The Board of Health may, from time to

time, establish the quarantine to be performed by all vessels arriving at any port of the kingdom; and may make such quarantine regulations, as it shall judge necessary for the health and safety of the inhabitants. Sec. 293. The quavanties regulations so established, shall extend to all persons, and all goods and effects, arriving in such vessels, and to all persons who may visit

Sec. 294. Notice shall be given of such quarantine regulations, by publication in the manner provided in section 284; and after such bottee shall have been given, any person who shall violate any such quarantine regulations, shall be fixed a sum not less than five, nor more than five Sec. 295. Any vessel which shall refuse to submit to quarantine, or which shall leave the quar-

antine ground before the expiration of the quarantine im-posed upon her, or which shall be the means of clandestinely, introducing into this kingdom any contagious disease, or any disease dangerous to the public health, shall be liable to seizure confiscation and sale, for the benefit of the public treasury. Sec. 296. The Board of Health, and its agents, may at all times cause any vessel arriving, when such vessel, or the cargo thereof, shall in their opinion be foul, or infected, so as to endanger the public healty, to be removed to the quarantine ground, and to be thoroughly purified at the expense of the owners, consignees, or persons in possession of the same; and they may also cause all persons arriving it for going ou board of any such infected vessel, or handling such infected cargo, to be removed to some place of safety, there to remain under their orders.

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Sec. 298. All expenses incurred on account of any person, vessel, or goods, under any quarantine regu-ations, shall be paid by such person, vessel, or owner of such essel or goods respectively. Sec. 299. It shall be the duty of the Marshal, and

all officers of police, and physicians, to report to the Board of Health, or its nearest authorized agent, the existence of any nuisance, injurious to the public health, of which either of them may be cognizant, as soon as possible after it shall comp their knowledge. Sec. 800. It shall be the duty of every physician aving a patient infected with the small pox, or any ther disease dangerous to the public health, to give immediate office thereof to the Board of Health, or its nearest agent, in riting, and in like manner to report to said Board, or its cent, every ease of death which takes place in his practice,

rom any such disease; and escry physician who shall refuse r neglect to give such notice, or make such report, shall be ned for each offense a sum not less than ten, nor more than Sec. 301. It shall be the duty of every householder, keeper of a boarding or lodging house, or master of a vessel, to report immediately to the Board of Health, or its nearest agent, any person in or about their house, or vessel, whom they shall have reason to believe to be sick, or to have died of, the small pox, or any other disease dangerous to the public health, under a penalty of not less than five, nor more than one hundred dollars, for each offense.

Sec. 302. When any person shall be infected with the small pox, or other sickness dangerous to the public health, the Board of Health, or its agent, may, for the safety of the inhabitants, remove such sick or infected person to a separate house, and provide him with nurses and other necessaries, which shall be at the charge of the person himselt, his parents or master, if able, otherwise at the charge of the

Sec. 308. If the infected person cannot be removed without danger to his life, the Board of Health, or its agent, may make provision for him, as directed in the last pre-ceding section, in the house in which he may be ; and, in such cease, they may cause the persons in the neighborhood to be re-moved, and may take such other measures as they shall judge necessary for the public health and safety.

Sec. 304. The Minister of the Interior may establish a hospital on each of the islands of Oahu, Maui, Hawaii, and Kanai, to be under the immediate supervision and control of the Board of Health, which may make rules and regulations for the government of such hospitals; which rules and regulations shall be published for general information. Sec. 305. For the purpose of removing nuisances, and causes of sickness, the Board of Health may re-

quire the Marshal and Sheriffs, to cause the prisoners to their charge to aid in such work. Sec. 306. In case any moneys are expended by the Board of Health for any sick person brought into this kingdom in any vessel from abroad, it shall be the duty of said Board, or its agent, to demand the same from the master of the vessel, in which such sick person was brought; and the Collector of Customs shall not grant a clearance to such vessel until the same is paid. The master of such vessel shall be

hable for the amount of the moneys thus expended. Sec. 307. For the purpose of carrying into effect the law relating to the public health, the Board of Health s empowered to draw from the public treasury, and all sums of money that may be appropriated by the Legisla-ture, for the preservation of the public health; and in case Board is empowered to draw from the public treasury, and disburse all such sums as may, from time to time, be appropriated by the King and Privy Council, for the protection of the lives and health of the people. Said Board shall observe the strictest economy in the expenditure of such moneys, and its drafts on the Minister of Finance shall be accompanied by a written statement showing the objects for which the money is

Sec. 308. The Board of Health shall keep a regu lar record of its proceedings, and shall annually, make a full and detailed report of its transactions including an account of its receipts and expenditures, to the Minister of the Interior, who shall lay the same before the Legislature. Said Board shall also, during the prevalence of any severe posti-lence, or epidemic, publish a weekly report of the public health. Sec. 300. The Minister of the Interior shall ap-

point, upon the recommendation of the Board of Health, a suitable person to be vaccinating officer in each of the gubernatorial divisions of the kingdom, who shall receive such salary as may, from time to time, be appropriated by the Legislature, and shall be removable from office at the pleasure of said Minister. Sec. 310. Each vaccinating officer shall appoint, at least, three convenient places in each school dis-

trict throughout his division, for the performance of vaccination; will attend at such places, to vaccinate all persons not already successfully vaccinated who may then and there appear; and also of the time when he will attend at such place, to inspect the progress of such vaccination in the persons so vaccinate Sec. 311. The father or mother of every child, shall within six months after the birth of such child, or, in r, then the guardian, nurse, or person having charge of such child, shall, within six mouths after its birth, or at the earliest opportunity after, take such child to the vaccinating officer, for

mother, guardian, or other person having charge of said chills, shall again take such child to the vaccinating officer, that he may ascertain by inspection the result of such operation. Sec. 313. If the vaccination is found to be successful, the officer shall deliver to the father, mother, or other person having charge of the child, free of charge, certificate that the child has been successfully vaccinated, shall note the same in a look to be kept by such officer for that

Sec. 312. Upon the eighth day, following the day on which any child has been vaccinated, the father,

Sec. 314. On the presentation of any child to be vaccinated, should the officer deem the child to be in an unfit state to be vaccinated, he may postpore the operation at his discretion, and give due dotice to the parents, or person having charge of such child, to reproduce the same for vaccination at a future time.

Sec. 315. The vaccinating officers shall visit the several stations appointed by them, at least once in ister of the Interior, or Board of Health. Sec. 316. Every parent, guardian, or other person having the charge of any child, who shall refuse neglect to comply with the provisions of the law respecting

f which shall be paid to the informer.

keep a faithful record of their transactions, and make an annual report of the same to the Minister of the Interior. OF INQUESTS Sec. 318. The Marshal and Sheriffs, and in all other districts than Honolulu, and Lahaina, the

Sec. 317. The several vaccinating officers shall

several District Justices, shall, ex-officio, act as coroners, without any extra compensation. Sec. 319. As soon as any coroner shall have notice of the death of any person, within his jurisdicon, supposed to have come to such death by poisoning, vio-nce, or in any suspicious manner, he shall forthwith issue his summons to six good and lawful men, of the district where such death may have occurred, or in which the dead body may have een for at or is at the time lying, to appear before him at the ime and place expressed in the warrant, then and there to comire upon the view of the body of the deceased, when, he and by what means he came to his death. All persons sum moned to attend on a corner's jury, shall serve without pay and if any person summental to serve on such jury, shall fail t appear, without reasonable excuse therefor, he may be fined by

issue process to any constable for the collection of any fines Sec. 32). If the six jarors summoned shall not appear, the coroner may summon other jurors from the

ystanders, or others, to complete the number. Sec. 321. When the jury is complete the coroner shall call over their names, and then in view of the body, he shall administer to them the following onth: You solemaly swear that you will diligently inquire, and true presentment make, when, how, and by what means, the person whose body lies here dead, came to his death; and you shall return a true inquest thereof according to your knowledge, and such evidence as shall be laid before you: So help you

Sec. 322. The coroner may issue subpoenas for witnesses, returnable forthwith, or at such time and place as he shall therein direct, and may enforce the same by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of said coroner. Sec. 323. An oath to the following effect, shall be administered by the coroner to the witnesses :

You selemnly swear, that the evidence which you shall give to this inquest, concerning the death of the person here lying dead, shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth : So help you god. Sec. 324. The testimony of all witnesses examined

before any inquest, shall be reduced to writing by or some other person by his direction, and subscribed by the witnesses. Sec. 325. The jury upon the inspection of the dead body, and after hearing the testimony of the witnesses making all needful inquiries, shall draw up and deliver

to the coroner, their inquisition ander their hands.

Sec. 326. Every coroner's jury shall, if possible, find and certify when, how, and by what means, the deceased person came to his death, and his name if it was known, tegether with all the material circumstances attenting known, together with all the material circumstances according his death; and if it shall appear that he was mardered, the jury shall state who were gualty either as principal or accessory, if known, or were in any manner the cause of his death. The form of the inquisition may be in substance as follows:

An inquisition taken at ______, island of ______, of the ______, An inquisition taken at _____, island of _____ ay of _____, in the year _____, before _____ day of ____, in the year ____, before ____, one the coroners of said island, upon the body of _____, (or, a person) there lying dead, by the oaths of the jurors whose names are hereunto subscribed, who being sworn to inquire when, how, and by what means the said _____, (or person) came to his death, upon their oaths do say, (then insert when, how, and by what person, if known, means, weapons, or instruments he was kill-person, if known, means, weapons, or instruments he was kill-person.

ed.) In testimony whereof, the said Coroner, and the jurors of this inquest, have hereunto set their hands, the day and year aforesaid. Sec. 327. If the jury and that any murder, manslaughter, or assault had been committed on the deceased, the coroner shall bind over by recognizance; or, if necessary, commit to jail such witnesses as he shall think proper, to appear and testify upon the trial of any person who may be indicted for such offense. The coroner shall return to the Court before which such trial is to be had, the inquisition, writtenses and all processing appears and examinations by him.

evidence and all recognizances and examinations by him

Sec. 328. If any person charged by the inquest with having committed such offense, shall not be in custody, the coroner shall have the power to issue process for his apprehension, and such process shall be made returnal before any Police or District Justice, or any other magistrate court having jurisdiction in the case, who shall proceed ther in the same manner as if he had issued such process him Sec. 329 When any coroner shall take an inquest upon the dead body of a stranger, or, being called for that purpose, shall not think it necessary on view of such body, that any inquest should be taken, he shall cause the body to be decently buried.

Sec. 330. No fees shall be paid to jurors or witnesses attending upon any coroner's inquest, but all the reasonable expenses of the inquisition shall be paid to the coroner from the public treasury, the account of such expenses being first examined and allowed by the Minister of the In-terior.

TO CAPTAINS

OF WHALESHIPS AND OTHER VES\$0 per cord; fresh beef at a crats per it; sheep, at \$3 per head
and gonts at \$1 50 head. Also, fruits and vegetables of variation
kinds can be prucared at the above manaed port.

Wood always on hand at the beach in quantities to such
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Advertisements.

To the Owners and Persons interested in Whaleships in the Pacific Ocean

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAIL-ROAD COMPANY,

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAIL-ROAD COMPANY,

NEW YORK, July 20, 1867.

The Panama Rail-Road Company takes this method of informing those interested in the Whaling business, of the advantages offered by the Railroad across the Islamus of Panama, for the shipment of Oil from the Pacific to the United States, and for scoding outlits and supplies from the United States to Panama.

The Bailroad has been in regular and successful operation for more than two years, and its capacity for the transportation of The Builroad has been in regular and successful operation for more than two years, and its capacity for the transportation of every description of merchandise, including Oil, Provisions, &c., has been fully tested. The attention of several Captains of whaleships has recently been turned to the subject of shipping their oil from Panama to New York during the present season, and the Panama Rail-Road Company has made arrangements to afford every facility which may be required for the accomplishment of this important object. A Pher, 450 feet long, has been built in the bay of Panama, to the end of which Freight Cars are run to receive cargoes from lighters or vessels lying alongside, and deliver the same alongside of vessels at Aspinwall. Vessels of from 200 to 300 tons can lie at the Pier with safety, grounding in the mad at low water. safety, grounding in the mnd at low water.

The vessels to and from Aspinwall are fast-salling brigs, belonging to the Rail-Road Company, and the Company is propared to receive oil at Panama and deliver it in New York, under through Bills of Lading at the rate of seven news, per gallon, if received at the Pier, and cight cents, per gallon. under through Bills of Lading at the rate of seven cears per gallon, if received at the Pier, and cight cents per gallon if received in the harbor from ship's tackies, charging for the capacity of the casks, without allowing for wantage. For whalebone, one and one-half cents per pound. This charge covers every expense from Panama to New York, in case the oil is sent through the Superintendent or Commercial Agent of the Panama Rail-Road Company, insurance excepted. The founds was be made nareable on the Lathance in New York

of the Panama Rail-Road Company, Insurance excepted. The freights may be made payable on the Isthmus or in New York at the option of the shipper.

The vessels of the Company sail regularly semi-monthly, and the average passages to and from Aspinwall are about twenty to twenty-five days. The time occupied in crossing the Ishmus is four hours. Oil, during its transit across the Isthmas, will be covered with canvas, or conveyed in covered cars, and owners may be assured that every care will be taken to prevent leakage. Several cargoes have already been conveyed to New York with out the slightest loss.

out the slightest loss.

Oil or other goods consigned for transportation to the Superintendent of the Panama Rail-Road Company, or to Williams
Nelson. Commercial Agent of the Company at Panama, will
be received and forwarded with the greates spatch.

The Frederic L. Hanks has been appointed Agent at Hono
luin, Sandwich Islands, and is prepared to furnish every requisite
information to adjunct.

information to shippers. JOS. F. JOY, Secretary Agent Panama R. R. Co., Honolulu S. I.

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THEUNDERSIGNED IS READY TO FUR. uish to Butchers and Packers, in the largest quantities, a very superior article, EQUAL TO THE BEST IMPORTED SALT, and at a price to Defy Competition: For terms apply to

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Assorted jellies, citrop, Hamblin & Baker's oysters, Bbls Carolina rice. For sale by C. L. RICHARDS & CO., Kaahumanu street, in stone store, formerly occupied by Messrs. Krull & Moll.

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TRESH APPLES,

Humphrey Nelson! 476 Tons her Register, AS TO LEAVE LIVERPOOL ON THE FULL AND COMPLETE CARGO! Expressly selected for this market, including an unusually larg and choice assortment of PRINTS, of which SAMPLES are shortly expected, and which will be disposed of "to arrive," at the VERY LOWEST MARKET RATES. For particulars, apply to [151-tf] JANION, GREEN & CO

Cigars ex "Hero!" EUST LANDED AND FOR SALE AT J. T. terhouse's Wholesale and Retail Fire Proof Empor 10,000 No. 1 Manila Cigars, twist ends, 200,000 No 2 do 10,000 No. 3 do do They are selling fast. Apply to JOHN THOMAS WATERHOUSE,

Just Received per "Yankee." THITEWASH BRUSHES, CALIFOR-Hamlin & Baker's oysters, Fresh peaches, in syrup, Raspherry Jam,
Strawberry Jam,
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Doors, Window Sash, Blinds, EX "MODERN TIMES." 300 DOORS, ASSORTED SIZES, WITH 300 pair Window Sash, assorted sizes. 250 pair Blinds, with and without swivels, ass d sizes.

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Turpentine, chrome yellow, Chrome green, Prussian blue, Ultra marine blue. Venderis For sale by H. W. SEVERANCE. DOORS, WINDOW SASH, BLINDS.

EX LATE ARRIVALS-450 Doors, all sizes and kinds, 200 Window Sash, all kinds, 100 pair Blinds, all sizes, 12 Glass Doors and Blinds, etc., complete, For sale at the lowest market prices, by C. H. LEWERS. PAPER HANGINGS, BORDER, &c. 1.500 ROLLS ASSORTED PAPER, ,) Ul 7 100 rolls assorted border. The above invoice was selected expressly for this market by

J. F. B. Marshall, Esq., and is the largest and best ass ever imported, and will be sold at low rates by C. H. LEWERS, FOR SALE OR HIRE! TERY SUPERIOR BILLIARD TABLES, with Slate or Wooden Beds, and PHELAN'S CELE RATED COMBINATION CUSHIONS, all complete. Also-

JUST RECEIVED. CASES ENAMELED CLOTH, Harness and Russet Leather. Children's Cabs. Children's Carriages, various patterns, if For sale by CHAS. BREWER, 2n.

On hand, extra Cloth, Balls, Cues, Wax, Pockets, &c.

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250 TONS BEST ENGLISH COALS-For sale by H. HACKFELD & CO. HEMP SHROUDING. 3 INCH TO 7 1-2 INCH SHROUDING-For sale by D. C. WATERMAN & CO. OIL CLOTH. SIX CASES SUP. OIL CLOTH, assorted widths,

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131-tf CHAS. BREWER, 20 SHEET IRON. EST ENGLISH SHEET IRON, OF ALL BEST ENGLISH Sizes and dimensions, for sale by MELCHERS & Co.

50 BOXES SUPERIOR TOBACCO, 10. D. C. WATERMAN & CO. SHOOKS. 1000 BARRELS OIL SHOOKS for sale by CHAS. BREWER 2D. MANILA CORDAGE.

650 COILS. assorted sizes, made to order, just received per clipper ship "Syren," for sale by CHAS BREWER, 2D. NAILS.

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200 CASKS, assorted sizes, arrived per 'Syren,' For sale by CHAS. BREWER, 2D. HISTORY OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS, FEW COPIES OF JARVES' HISTORY of these Islands, (the last edition.) for sale by H. M. WHITNEY.

HOOP IRON.

Ladies' and gent's Vienna slippers, I Silks, &c. Silk bed covers, cambric silk hands Cheolile and dress trammings, rache, Silk umbrellas, black and colored sain, Black lustrine, moire antique, Flowered moire antique, A large and splendid assortment of siles and ar-Black, blue, green and violet silk veiret,

Black silk hat ribbon.

Ladies' bonnet ribbon, latest styles

Gent's lasting gaiters, gent's Children's Lisle thread and cotton

doner its ements

" C. MELCHERS!"

GERMAN GOODS.

H. HACKFELD

OFFER FOR SALE, JUST ARRIVED PER

FROM BREME

Cottons, Linens & Woolen G.

Bales pink and yell or prints, do fancy do, Do, mourning do, do two blue do. Do, white ground do, do white shirting, Do, glazed col'd do, cases ginghams, Cases printed cotton handkerchiefs, Fancy printed jacconets, Victoria huma, Himphaya pock muello, barrers de

Fancy printed Jacomets, Victoria ham Himolaya pock muslin, barece dresse Cambric, Swiss muslin, mosquito vers Lace and muslin sleeves and colars, Black Orleans alpaces, blue figured a

regon checks, moleskin, hackaba atton elastiques for pantalons.

Blue and black broad cloth. Blue, crimson and grey woolen blacker

Hnen drill pants, assortment ack, blue and brown cloth touts

White L. B. do, French call

Gent's silk, Lisle thread and con

Ladies' silk, Liste thread and er

French Amazon felt hats Ladies' straw do, Leghorn.

Children's straw do, Lephon

black and blue pantaloons, buckski

Pilot cloth juckets and pants, bi'k Hickory shirts, printed rem

Clothing, Shirts, Hals, &c.

THE FOLLOWING INVOICES OF ENGLISH.

Sundries. Linen, woolen and cassimere table covers Cassimere piano covers, Berlin wool. Canvas for embroidery, spool cotton, or Linen and cotton thread, asst'd, Coates Linen sheeting, linen table damask, dreig Voolen cords, bed quilts, linen bed lao Stay binding, suspenders, playing carls, Portemonnaies, purses, black lace falls, Assortment of necessaires and dressing or Gilt frame looking glasses, Black, pink and straw colored crape, Assortment of artificial flowers.
Silk, buckskin, Liste thread and kid glore, A superior assortment of Paris fans, A superior assortment of Paris vases, & Children's porcelain, tea sets, tonp shot Water coolers, a large assortment of children Tapestry care its. Lapland and church may Velvet rugs, room paper, oil cloth, call situs Turtle shell back combs, ivory tooth cools, Turtle shell dressing and pocket canta, Assortment of buffalo dressing combs. Hair brushes, tooth brushes, nail brushes,

Asst'd hoop iron, flat, round and square iron Cutlery, &c. Sailors' jackknives, butcher knives, esco han'le, Rodgers' pen and pocket knives, sortment of scissors for embroidery, Ruttenhole and toilors' scissors, Knives and trains, raters,
Knives and forks, raters,
Table spoons, canteners' knim,
Shoe knives, dargers, are,
Superior English setap Shut, Ar. A. Perfumery.

Pearl buttons for coats, shirts and dresses.

ery, consisting of
Eau de cologne, Lubin's extract, goldenoil,
Genuine Macassar oil, pomatum,
Toilet soap and genuine extracts of J. Gonej I
London, &c., &c., &c. Plated Ware. Plated candlesticks Plated cruet stands, Plated card baskets, Groceries, &c. Loaf and crushed sugar, Raisins in } and ‡ boxes, Swiss cheese, Sardines in ‡ and ‡ tins,

Bags of black pepper, Stearine candles, Capers, No., &c. Paints, &c. Best English white lend, in tin caus, Black lead, Paris green, chrome green, Chrome yellow, Prussian blue, celestial blue, Red lead, venetian red, bronze palat, gold leaf, Best English paint oil, in tins. Saddlery, &c. Saddle cloths, sliver plated spurs,

Furniture. A few superior wardrobes, Plano stools, Foot stools, Cordage. A large assortment of Russia cordare, all size Spunyarn, two and three thread, sticklist,

Wines, &c. on & Sons champagne, claret, Sherry, Madeira, port wine, Asst'd liqueurs, aie in bbis. 4 doz. each. Per "Raduga," from Bosto DUE FIRST SEPTEMBER. Blue sheeting and drilling, brown sheetings, P. R. denims, Jewett city denims, Cotton duck and twine, men's kin brogant, Saddles with stirrups, &c., complete, whips, Men's cow hide boots, cut nails, opper and iron tacks, rivets, assi'd, olar lamp shades and chimneys, Whisky in barrels and kegs, casks of navy brail

English cheese, 1500 bbl shooks, hams,
Mess beef, prime pork, tobacco, shoe blacking,
Preserved meats, assorted, preserved orsers
Black pepper in § 1b bottles, saleratus in 6a, 6a,
Bright varnish, spirits of turpentine,
Chrome green, Prussian blue, chrome relies, Blank books, pass books, envelopes, Letter, note and toolscap paper, &c., &c. ALOHA!

Just Received per Brig "Heli NO OTHER LATE ARRIVALS, lied hickory and blue and pink striped reputati Parisian white and printed bosom shirts, Figured buckskin, nankinet and satinet pants. Black Orleans sack coats, cotton and silk umbedies, Saxony ginghams. Superior matches, Ean de Colone,

Muller's Celebrated Pale Alel

Claret, Haut Barsac, Champagne, Turpentine and Olive Oil, superior German Biacksmith's Cent. Swedish and English Bar Iron, assorted sizes. Sheet-lead and Lead Pipe, Guus, Rifles, Gungowder and HALF-INCH LUMBER ED. HOFPSCHLAEGER & STAPESON New Goods! New Goods! RECEIVED EX RECENT ARRIVA AND FOR SALE BY THE PUBLISHED

DAVIES & JONES' CELEBRATED PATENT SHOUL SEAM AND THREE-PLY COLLAR SHUTS. Merino undershirts, suspenders, neck ties, (straint sup. black and blue broadeloths, black doe-skingasen, and English fancy cassimerse, tweels and slephed great variety, superior Marseilles vestings, large despendent of the line was all lines declared to the line black of the lines and black declared to the lines and lines and lines and lines are the lines are the lines and lines are the ellles for ladies use, all linen ducks and deills, (pain English Blue and White Flannel Man tured to Order—a superior ort de McCOLGAN & CAMPREMA

NOTICE! THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARE CORAL STONE! In any quantity, for building and other purpose, at each. In the rough, or not squared, for foundation in a so much per ox cart lead. Steps and Door or Wish and Caps, with smooth surface cut out in any size we Lime. Fire Wood,
Bullast for Vessels,
Hides, Sheepskins, Horse

Goat shins. Tallow, Old Copper. DURCHASED AT THE HIGHEST

Goat Skins, PURCHASED AT THE HIGHEST CHAS. BEEFE

IRON, &c.

SUGARS.

UNDLES NEW BEDFORD HOOP IRON.
Megs Rivets, just received and for sale by
CHAS, BREWING Sp.

Tallow,

Old Copper. Old Composition. PURCHASED AT THE HIGHEST

HALF BOXES E. BOSTON No. 1 CM ed Sugar,
Half boxes East Roston Granulated Sugar,
" Loaf Sugar, just received per clipps
ren, Pfor sale by CHAS. BEE